

ment of Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Pasley, till we find him as our naval Commander-in-Chief. The important offices which were held by him about the persons of two successive Sovereigns, and the circumstance of the *Emerald*, which was George the Fourth's own private yacht, being placed at his disposal, are striking proofs of the esteem in which he was held by their Majesties.

There is one trait in Sir Charles's character, which has come under our own immediate notice, and which alone would be sufficient to raise him in the opinion of every right thinking mind. In January, 1833, intelligence was received here of the death of the Commander of H. M. S. *Harpy*, the honorable Lieutenant Clements, and although his son would have been eligible in two months for the vacancy, and it was in the power of the Admiral to retain it, he bestowed it upon Mr. Henry Georges, a Mate of H. M. S. *Cornwallis*, who received a severe gun shot wound in the face, from the accidental explosion of a fowling piece while out shooting at Halifax, and which it was thought would perfectly incapacitate him for any further employment in the naval service!

Sir Charles married, in 1805, ELIZABETH ARMIN-
TA, daughter of Henry Monck, Esquire, and had issue three sons, and five daughters; the former are all actively employed in the service of their country.

The Wesleyan.

HALIFAX, MONDAY, MARCH 25.

ORPHAN ASYLUM AND HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AT HALIFAX.—Before this meets the public eye, the Appeal which follows will have been published in nearly all the town newspapers; to which have been added remarks by the several editors in recommendation of so praiseworthy an undertaking. A single visit to the present Asylum of the Poor will convince every individual of the paramount importance of the combined objects aimed at by the Commissioners, while every householder will be glad to have a place of reference to which he can point street beggars, where they can obtain work and remuneration. The condition of the orphans has, for some time past, been, indeed, lamentable. There are now upwards of sixty in the establishment, and it has been calculated that scarcely one in six of those admitted are reared—owing to the confined situation and insufficient accommodation; while those who live are from the earliest age associated necessarily with the sick, the depraved, and the insane.

We believe the minimum of the intended subscription is fixed at £1200. We trust the liberality of the public will not allow it to stop here. His Excellency has munificently headed the subscription list with £100, and the subscription only just opened, is exceedingly satisfactory.

TO THE PUBLIC.

An appeal to the Public, in behalf of the establishment of a House of Industry, in connexion with an Orphan Asylum.

THE evil of street begging, which has long been of a crying nature, has of late reached such a height, that it is believed there will not be one heart in Halifax to which an appeal on the subject contemplated in this address will seem ill-timed or unnecessary. So numerous indeed have been the expressions of desire

that such an institution should be undertaken, that nothing more can be supposed necessary than to submit a plan, which shall afford a reasonable prospect of effecting the desired end.

The Commissioners of the Poor desire to submit to their fellow-townsmen their plans and wishes on the subject, and to appeal to them for the support of an undertaking in which the feelings of every member of the community is interested.

At a meeting of a joint committee of Clergymen with some of the undersigned, it appeared desirable to aim at the following objects, with a view to put an effectual stop to street begging, and to provide for the comfortable accommodation of the numerous orphans who are now inmates of the Asylum.

It is proposed to erect a building which shall furnish complete accommodation for 100 children and their nurses; and in which there shall be also various apartments for the prosecution of different branches of industry by male and female applicants.

That this building shall be under the direction and control of the Commissioners of the Poor, who are ready to give such superintendence, and afford such assistance as may be necessary for the efficient operation of the system, together with a committee of twelve other gentlemen, one of whom shall be associated with the Commissioner of the month, as visitor of the Institution.

That men shall be employed in parties of from 10 to 20, in making mats, brushes, baskets, fish-boxes, &c., picking oakum, cracking and grinding gypsum, and such other mechanical operations as shall afford a reasonable prospect of making a fair return; and the women in similar parties in spinning, knitting, weaving, plaiting straw, making cotton wick, slop work, &c. &c.; and that the children shall be distributed during the day among these different parties to learn from them such branches of industry as may be thought desirable.

It is hoped, that in these various ways, the present Asylum of the Poor would be relieved of a number of its inmates, who are there merely from poverty, and might there be made not only more efficient as a refuge for the respectable poor, as a hospital for the diseased, and, an Asylum for lunatics, the want of which has been severely felt, but that the poor of the town may find employment, and that every applicant at the door for relief may be referred to this Institution with confidence of earning that sustenance which now they obtain by the demoralizing practice of public mendicancy.

The establishment of an Orphan Asylum in connexion with the House of Industry, (which is an important feature of the plan) will furnish a remedy for an evil long and justly lamented, viz., the inadequacy of the present provision for the accommodation of orphans; their removal to more healthy and detached premises will be effected, they will be thus freed from their present necessary association with the sick and the depraved, and a school will be provided for their education, and for their instruction in different branches of industry, which will be useful to them in after-life.

It is with this hope that the undersigned appeal to the public for co-operation and support, and while they doubt not, that, in the process of time, such an institution would maintain itself, they pretend not that it can be set on foot, or for the first four or five years sustained, without liberal contributions from their fellow-townsmen.

If, however, the hope be well grounded, that the present numerous applications for relief at the doors can thus be met, and the public freed from any other demand upon their charities than that which this institution makes, there are many by whom sums of 20l. 50l. or even 100l. might be contributed without taxing their means any further than they are already

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